THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1207.] SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

MESSRS. *Pickering*, *Snell*, and two other perſons, of the name of *Gale*, ſuppoſed to be reſidents of the ſtate of *South Carolina*, or *Georgia*, who went to *Baltimore*, ſome time in July or Auguſt laſt, to purchaſe *Slaves*, are deſired to take NOTICE that BEN, who they bought of *Abraham Ware* of *Hartford county* in *Maryland*, is now in the *Jail* of this *city*, as a *Runaway*. He formerly belonged to *Peter Poteet* of *Baltimore*, and afterwards to a Mr. *John Street* of *Hartford county*, who ſold him to Mr. WARE. He is ſtout, active, ſtrong, well looking very black man, of about 26 or 27 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. He ſays that, in September laſt, he and about 25 or 30 others were landed out of a ſchooner, at *Smithfield* on *James River*, and marched by the above perſons, into South Carolina and Georgia, and that *Pickering* ſold him ſomewhere about 50 or 60 miles on the other ſide of the South Carolina line to a farmer of the name of HOLBERT, who owned a mill. He ſtaid but a few days with his new maſter before he ſet off to the *Northward*, under the aſſumed name of *Bob Benfield*. The ſubſcriber has received a letter from a gentleman in Baltimore corroborative of the above, and who has known him ſome years. His owner is requeſted to come, or ſend for him, and on produding ſuch credentials as the law requires, will be delivered on payment of fees and this advertiſement, by

William Rose

Richmond, Feb. 16, 1804. tf

William McElligott,

TAYLOR,

THANKFUL for the great encouragement he has met with in his line ſince he commenced buſineſs in this city, takes this method to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed his ſhop to the ſecond ſtory of the houſe, lately the office of the Examiner, on the main ſtreet, near the centre of the city, and nearly oppoſite Robert Gamble and Son, where the buſineſs will be carried on by himſelf and Mr. Williamſon N. Bean, in company, under the firm of

McElligott & Bean,

who have provided themſelves with hands ſufficient to carry on the buſineſs extenſively, and as they have taken great pains to acquire the lateſt faſhions, they hope, from due attention, to merit encouragement.

Richmond, *April* 24th, 1804. 2w

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 6th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Peter Gordon, James Stephenſon, jun. as truſtee for the ſaid Peter Gordon; Joſeph Riddle and Company, and John Shackleford, truſtee for the ſaid Joſeph Riddle and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Field and Henry Field, Defendants.

THE defendant John Field, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 10th day of March, 1804,

BETWEEN

Thomas Wilſon, and James Hopkirk, ſurviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman and Company, Plaintiffs,

AND

Chriſtopher McConnico and Jerard McConnico, Defendants.

THE defendant Chriſtopher McConnico, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

Mill and *Diſtillery* to be leaſed,

SITUATE on Slate River, Buckingham county, with or without the Dwelling-Houſe and Farm, as may be agreed on; a pair of *French Burr* and a pair of *Cologne* Mill Stones is now running, and another pair of *Burr* Stones can be affixed to advantage, there being ſufficiency of water, and a plentiful neighborhood for wheat. The quality of the flour manufactured at this Mill is in high reputation. The Diſtillery conſiſts of two *Stills* and a *Heater*, ſo planned that buſineſs can be carried on at all ſeaſons. This would be an excellent ſtand for a *Country Store*; an act of aſſembly having paſſed for clearing Slate River up to the Mill, from its junction with James's River; and a petition is now on foot for a *Tobacco Inſpection* at the *Mill*; the diſtance from Buckingham courthouſe being 4 miles, from Warren and Warminſter 14, and from New-Canton 20.

A partner, with a capital ſufficient to lay in a ſtock of wheat, &c. if more agreeable, would be accepted, on equitable terms.

The proprietor, and *ſubſcriber*, being under the neceſſity of going to *Kentucky* in a *few weeks*, would execute, on commiſſion, orders for gentlemen who may have occaſion to pay taxes, enquire into titles, or diſpoſe of lands—and for his fidelity and capacity, gentlemen who may incline to employ him, are referred to Robert Gamble of Richmond, or Wm. Hume, eſq. of Norfolk.

The buildings are all inſured in the Mutual Inſurance Office of Virginia.

Smyth Tandy.

Buckingham county, April 26, 1804. 1aw1w.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

For the benefit of William and Mary College.

FIRST CLASS.

8000 *Tickets at* 10 *dolls.*		80,000
2 *Prizes, dolls.*	10,000	20,000
60 *of*	500	30,000
2000 *of*	15	30,000
	Dollars,	80,000
Subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*		12,000
Expence of drawing,		2,000
	Dollars,	10 000
First Ticket drawn,	*Dollars*,	500
Laſt drawn,		10,000
1 *other Prize of*		10,000
59 *other Prizes of* 500 *dolls.*		29,500
2000 *of* 15 *dolls.*		30,000
	Dollars,	80,000

All tickets drawn blank may be renewed in the next class, at 10 *dollars each; the price of all others will be* 15 *dollars.*

All prizes of 15 *dollars may be renewed for the next class, or paid, at the option of the perſon entitled. If they be not claimed within three months after the drawing commences, they will be conſidered as renewed in the ſecond class.*

The drawing to commence in the city of Williamsburg, on the 1ſt *day of June*, 1804.

SECOND CLASS.

5,938 *Tickets at* 10 *dollars*,		59,380
4,062 *ditto at* 15 *dollars*,		70,930
	Dollars,	130,310
Deduct loſs on 2,062 *tickets renewed at* 2½		5,155
	Dollars,	125,155
2 *Prizes of* 20,000 *dolls.*		40,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000 *dolls.*		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dolls.*		15,000
50 *ditto of* 1,000		50,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155
Deduct 10 *per cent.*		12,500
Expences of drawing,		2,500
Sum raiſed,		10,000
Ticket firſt drawn,		1,000
Ticket laſt drawn,		20,000
1 *other Prize of*		20,000
2 *ditto of* 10,000		20,000
3 *ditto of* 5,000 *dollars*,		15,000
49 *ditto of* 1,000		49,000
1 *ditto*		155
	Dollars,	125,155

James Madiſon.
St. George Tucker.
John Bracken.
William Nelſon.
Robert Greenhow.
Burwell Baſſett.
Robert Saunders.
Samuel Tyler.
Champion Travis.
William Lightfoot.
Littleton Waller Tazewell.
George Tucker.
James Semple.

TICKETS

May be had of George Tucker, Thomas Taylor, and Samuel Pleaſants, jr. in Richmond; Robert Birchett, and Watkins Leigh, Peterſburg, Thomas Newton, Dr. Barrand, and Littleton W. Tazewell, Norfolk; Hugh Mercer, Fredericksburg; Henry Tucker, Winchester; Chapman Johnſon, Staunton; and in all the towns in Virginia, and in many places in the country.

At a meeting of the *Commiſſioners* appointed by the Legiſlature, of this commonwealth, to receive ſubſcriptions in the city of Richmond, under "an act for incorporating the *Bank of Virginia*:" preſent, Edward Carrington, Joſeph Gallego, Robert Pollard, George Jefferſon, P. N. Nicholas, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Rutherfoord, Benjamin Hatcher, and James F. Leitch.

EDWARD CARRINGTON, Chairman.

1ſt. *Reſolved*, That books be opened at the Capitol, on the firſt Monday in May next, to receive ſubſcriptions purſuant to the ſaid act.

2dly. *Reſolved*, with the conſent of the Treaſurer* of the ſtate, that the payments be made in the Treaſury Office, and that the perſons, ſo paying, upon exhibiting the Treaſurer's receipt, ſhall be admitted to ſubſcribe their names on the commiſſioners' books.

3dly. *Reſolved*, That Edward Carrington, Joſeph Gallego and John Brockenbrough, be appointed a committee to notify the foregoing reſolutions in two public Gazettes of this city, once a week, from the preſent time till the firſt Monday in May next.

EDWARD CARRINGTON,
JOSEPH GALLEGO,
JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

March 5th, 1804.

* For the mutual accommodation of the Treaſurer and the perſons meaning to ſubſcribe, the Treaſurer will receive the money at any time previous to the day appointed for opening the books by the commiſſioners.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Wiſhing to employ his capital in another way, propoſes to ſell, at Public Vendue, on the 23*d day of May next, at the Eagle Tavern, commencing at* 11 *o'clock A. M. the following well ſituated and valuable PROPERTY, within this city—viz:*

FIVE LOTS, between the baſin of the Canal and James river—on one of theſe, is a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, offices and garden. On another, there is a dwelling houſe, offices and garden, of equal value—On another, there is a ſmaller dwelling houſe and garden—The two other Lots are finely ſituated on the South Eaſt ſide of the Hay-Market Square, upon one of which there is a good lumber houſe.

Alſo, that very commodious, finely ſituated, two ſtory brick DWELLING HOUSE, with a ſquare of four Lots, (more eligible in point of ſituation perhaps, than any other in the city) and completely arranged offices, on which the ſubſcriber now reſides.

A further deſcription is deemed unneceſſary, as it is wiſhed that thoſe who are diſpoſed to purchaſe, will previouſly examine the premiſes. The laſt deſcribed *Square*, will be found worthy of particular attention, ſince there is not another *entire* ſquare, perhaps, to be purchaſed on any terms.

It is well known that property in Richmond becomes daily, more and more valuable. The rapid increaſe of commerce and population, the great and increaſing advantages of the Canal, and the eſtabliſhment of a Bank, with many other public inſtitutions, juſtify the opinion, that property thus ſituated will continue to advance in price.

The terms of ſale will be, a credit of five inſtalments—the firſt falling due ſix months after the day of ſale, and the others to ſucceed at an interval of ſix months from each other.

Should it be agreeable for purchaſers to make prompt payment, a liberal diſcount will be made, as it is an object to obtain ſhares in the Bank.

D. M. Randolph.

Richmond, 20th March, 1804. 1awtds.

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13*th day of March*, 1804,

Taliaferro and Patteſon, Compl'ts. } In
AGAINST
Edmund Davenport, Def'nt. } Chancery.

On the motion of the complainants, by their counſel, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is ordered and decreed, that unleſs the ſaid defendant ſhall appear here at June court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainants, that the ſame ſhall be taken as confeſſed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be publiſhhed three months ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, *Jun. D. C.*

Valuable Lands,

Beautifully ſituated on York River, for ſale, for Ready Money.

BY virtue of a decree of Gloucester county court, made in a ſuit in chancery depending therein, between Overton Coſby and James Roſs, teſtamentary guardians of George D. Spratt, complainants, and Abijah Tufts, and Anne his wife, who was widow of Thomas Booth, dec. and others, defendants, will be ſold a tract of LAND, containing 656 1-2 acres, called Chelſea; alſo, one other tract of 330 acres, known by the name of Hall's tract, on the premiſes the 22d of May next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, to ſatisfy the complainants the ſum of 747l. 19s. 8d. with the intereſt due thereon, the coſts of the ſuit, and the contingent charges; which ſaid tracts of land will be laid off by the commiſſioners to ſuit purchaſers.

At the ſame time and place, will be ſold, the reſidue of the aforeſaid tracts, after ſatisfying the aforeſaid debt, intereſt and coſts, together with a valuable griſt Mill Seat, with a Saw-Mill already erected, by virtue of a decree of the ſaid court, in a ſuit in chancery therein depending between Thomas B. Fox, complainant, and the ſame defendants; alſo, the reſidue of a certain tract, purchaſed by the ſaid Thomas Booth in his life time of Mann P. Burwell, after ſatisfying the ſaid Burwell the purchaſe money due him, to ſatisfy the ſaid Thomas B. Fox the ſum of 5285 dollars and 78 cents, together with the intereſt due thereon and the coſts of ſuit, &c.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place will be ſold, a tract of 305 acres of LAND, adjoining the above mentioned tract called Chelſea, together with one other tract of 47 acres, and alſo one other tract of 210 acres, by virtue of a decree of the ſaid county court in a ſuit in chancery between Mann P. Burwell, complainant, and the ſame defendants, to ſatisfy the ſum of 290l. 7s. 9d. with intereſt due thereon, and the further ſum of 22l. 13s. with intereſt, together with the coſts of ſuit and all charges which may reaſonably accrue.

M. Anderſon.
William Booth.
William Hall.
Nicks. Howlett.
J. Cuningham.

Gloucester county, March 21, 1804. 1aw6w

At a Court, continued and held for Buckingham county, the 13*th day of March*, 1804,

Zacharias Taliaferro, Compl't. } In
AGAINST
John Raines, Def't. } Chancery.

On the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that the ſaid defendant is not an inhabitant of this ſtate: It is ordered and decreed, that unleſs the ſaid defendant ſhall appear here at June Court next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant, that the ſame ſhall be taken as confeſſed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be publiſhed three months ſucceſſively in the Virginia Gazette, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy—Teſte, 1aw3m.

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, *Jun. D. C.*

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, March the 10th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Henderſon and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderſon and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

AND

Sarah Shields, adminiſtratrix of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE defendant Sarah Shields, not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that ſhe is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

Peter Tinsley, c. c.

United States of America, 5th Circuit, Virginia Diſtrict,

November 22, 1803.

William Wilſon, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Henry Lee, and Thomas Nelſon, attorney for the United States, for the Virginia diſtrict, Def'ts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant Henry Lee, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this diſtrict: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers publiſhed in the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Sales at Auction,

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.

WILL be ſold by the ſubſcribers, on Tueſday the 13th inſtant, (poſitively without reſerve) for notes with approved ſecurity, at ninety days, the following Articles:

14 *hhds. brown Sugar.*
5 *Barrels,* } *Pimento.*
5 *Bags,* }
4 *Caſes 7-6 and 4-4 Iriſh Linen.*
1 *ditto Pullicat Handkerchiefs.*
4 *Bales India Cottons.*
2 *ditto Britiſh Oznaburgs.*
5 *Caſes gentlemen's beſt London Hats.*
1 *ditto ladies' Straw Bonnets.*
5 *pieces French Cambrick.*
40 *doz. Kid Gloves.*
2 *Caſes Writing and Printing Paper.*
20 *Boxes China.*

THOMAS TAYLOR & Co. v. m.

Richmond, May 1, 1804. tds.

The Subscriber,

Intending to leave this ſtate for a ſhort time, and having on hand a valuable ſtock of

CONSIGNED GOODS,

WHICH he is directed to cloſe ſales of,—the ſame will be ſold at public auction, at his ſtore on the Main-ſtreet, by Froſſer and Monecure, on Wedneſday the 9th May, enſuing, at 11 o'clock, on a credit of four months for all ſums above twenty dollars, for approved indorſed notes, viz:

23 *hhds. brown Sugar, of ſuperior quality.*
6 — *green Coffee.*
2 *Tons German Steel.*
400 *Pieces India Cotton.*
27 — *beſt Ticklenburg.*
25 *doz. ½lb. and 1lb. Bottles Snuff.*
3 *Boxes Caſtile Soap.*
7 *Pieces Sheeting.*
600 *Demijohns.*
25 *Pieces Linen Checks.*
10 — *Flanders Sail Duck.*
17 *Setts Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Bandannos, Nankeens, Luſtrings, Sewing Silks, &c. &c.*

Samuel Myers.

Richmond, April 30, 1804. tds.

BY virtue of a decree of the Huſtings Court of the city of Richmond, againſt William Whelen, ſon and heir at law of Richard Whelen, dec. which ſaid William Whelen being an infant under the age of 21 years, is repreſented by John Brooke, his guardian, ſpecially aſſigned by the court to defend him in this ſuit, and David Patterſon and John Buchanan, heir at law of Alexander Buchanan, dec. will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, for caſh, on the 5th day of May next,

One Lot of Ground,

No. 396, to ſatisfy a debt due to William Wiſcham, executor of A. Ronald, deceaſed, and the ſaid David Patterſon and John Buchanan, in whom the equitable title lies, are directed to convey the ſame to the purchaſer or purchaſers, agreeable to the decree aforeſaid.

James Whitelaw, Sgt.

April 24, 1804.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY BOY about ten years old, and two WOMEN with their children; one of whom has two, and the other three. Enquire of

The PRINTER.

Richmond, April 30, 1804.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1804.

NOW OR NEVER.

Fellow-citizens rejoice. At the time when this is written, there are many thousand dollars actually deposited in the treasury more than are sufficient to complete the first instalment upon the quota of shares which are arranged to this place, and it is understood that there is much more ready to be paid in, as soon as the subscription is opened, which will be on Monday next.

It is now generally believed that the whole quota will be subscribed for on the first day. After the subscription is filled, the books will still be kept open until ten days have elapsed, during which, any person may take one or two shares. The law provides that for all such the deduction will be made from the highest in amount, so that, if as many subscribers at two shares each, should appear as will take all the shares, they will be apportioned in that way, those persons therefore, who have prepared to take one or two shares may not be stopped from proceeding, because all may be taken by those who subscribe for larger quantities on the first day.

The accounts which are received, from some of the other Towns, where subscritions will be received, are equally favorable, so that there is no doubt that the Bank will be carried very speedily into operation.

The legislature very wisely, have so prepared the law, that the man who can only command one hundred dollars may have the chance to get a share before any other man can take two.

If the commissioners go on as well as they have begun the Bank may be in operation to meet the approaching crops of wheat. Until the Bank is put into operation, all the money which is deposited will be useless—as soon as it is in operation, it will be multiplied by three. Planters and Farmers must have a little patience and do not complain if during this short interval there either should be an actual or artificial scarcity of money.

The subjoined letters have been handed us, with a request that they might be inserted. We give them publicity with pleasure.

Richmond, April 27th, 1804.

EDMUND RANDOLPH, Esq.—

SIR,

We, whose names are hereunto affixed, actuated by impulses of benevolence, unanimously volunteered our services in the performance of a Play, on Monday 23d instant, for the benefit of the Free-School of this city, the proceeds of which, after deducting the expences absolutely necessary, we now tender you, and though inferior to our expectations, we flatter ourselves will not be the less acceptable. We shall derive ample recompence from the pleasing reflection, that we have been instrumental in aiding and assisting the cause of humanity and mitigating the woes of suffering innocence. Be pleased to receive our cordial wishes for the prosperity of that laudable institution, of which you are the guardian and patron, and accept our united solicitations for your individual happiness, prosperity and future felicity—and are respectfully,

John Brierz,
A. Crensbaw,
A. G. Glynn,
John Murray,
John L. Leueier,
John Woodson,
James Willeroy,
Samuel Lemoine,
Wm. W. Seaton,
Charles S. Chilton,
Richard Lord.

Richmond, May 3, 1804.

GENTLEMEN,

Immediately on the receipt of your favor of the 27th ultimo, I delivered it, with the money, to Mr. Coulling. Not recollecting, that your letter was addressed to myself alone, I waited for a meeting of the Trustees, from an expectation, that we should unite in some proper acknowledgment of your benevolent exertions. But I now perceive, that it was my single duty to perform this agreeable task.

Permit me therefore to assure you, gentlemen, that, as I rank an attention to the education of poor children among the duties of man; nothing can afford a happier presage of your own characters, than the honorable effort which you have made, to forward the work of so necessary a charity.

I am, Gentlemen,
With great esteem,
Yr. mo. ob. serv.
EDM: RANDOLPH.

Messrs. *John Brierz, A. Crensbaw, A. G. Glynn, John Murray, John L. Leueier, John Woolson, James Willeroy, Samuel Lemoine, Wm. W. Seaton, Charles S. Chilton,* and *Richard Lord.*

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

CANDIDUS—No. XV.

CONCERNING THE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

Some of the opponents, since they were informed, that the law for establishing the bank was almost an exact transcript of the charter for the bank of the United States, are obliged to circumscribe their objections. Bold, general and unqualified condemnation, will not do. They are reduced to the single complaint, concerning the power of the treasurer in voting for 3000 shares. I have before said, that there are some respectable persons, who insist, that the treasurer has no right to vote at all. Are they in earnest? If so, why not appease the anger and indignation of their friends, some of whom, carry their objections to the very *heighth of madness?*

If the treasurer is not entitled to vote for directors, as is pretended, then even the Citizen of Petersburg and Mercator must relinquish their opposition. This is not my opinion; but I shall take no pains to explain myself further, having all along declared, that I did believe, that the management of the bank would be committed, as far as the treasurer had influence, to persons who deserved confidence, I have not, nor shall I, disturb myself to ascertain, who will be elected: whether they will be *natives* or *foreigners—federalists* or *democrats*. My object will certainly be accomplished. The capital will be created. The stockholders, no doubt, will take care, that the management shall be committed to none but those, who will give weight, credit and respectability to the institution. If there was a prospect of success, I would devote much time to persuade my fellow-citizens, of all classes and descriptions, to unite in a common effort to strengthen the bank by their own cordial union—to meet and forget all the odious distinctions, which have been disseminated, and by intrigues and noise, have become terms of reproach.

Here it is, as at a common fire, where federalists and democrats—natives and foreigners—Christians, Jews, Turks and infidels—candor and cunning—generosity and rapacity—wisdom and ignorance—modesty and impudence—industry and indolence—wealth and want—may meet and render services to each other, and to society, by promoting the common cause. It is time that some of these distinctions should be forgotten. Let every man, as respects the bank, be weighed by his merits, and do not ask, where it was that he drew his first breath, or what is his creed. It is to the pen of one of these calumniated persons, called *foreigners*, if I mistake not, that the state of Virginia, the friends of the bank, and the friends of our future prosperity, owe very great thanks, for the unanswerable essay under the signature of "*A Citizen of Hanover.*" Let me now ask, whether it is reasonable that such men as the Citizen of Petersburg and Mercator, if they should appear to be Virginians, will deserve to be confided in, by the stockholders, merely because they are Virginians, in preference to the writer under the signa- of A CITIZEN OF HANOVER, *because he is by birth a Briton, and is in all respects trust-worthy.* Justice and candor will at once give the answer.

The establishment, and good management, of the bank, will certainly change the commercial destiny of this country. The profits of the immense and increasing trade of this commonwealth, will remain among us. Enterprize and industry, will be every where excited. Men of fortune, talents ond character, will find employment in the numberless schemes of commerce, of manufactures, of agriculture and arts, which at present are excluded from our view, and there will not be so much noise, and so much intrigu ng, to get or to keep a public office which only affords a bear subsistance.

Mercator would have acted more suitably to the interest of his country, if he had taken no notice of these petty contests, and had explained, that the produce and consumption of this state, superadded to her position, holding, as it were, the scales between the Atlantic Ocean, and the western settlements, might, if properly encouraged, and well understood, make us great, rich, prosperous and happy. The heart of man is naturally inclined to objects of interest. No part of the globe presents to its inhabitants so many sources of useful occupations—so many chances of obtaining wealth in proportion to our population. Many of these vast advantages are not seen, because they are locked up. The superficial eye does not perceive them, and the cold hearted egotist, who understands no calculations or arithmetic, which do not promise or produce something for himself, will not afford a thought upon a subject, in which they expect no personal benefit.

The writer of these essays, has endeavored to persuade his countrymen, to stand erect and to assert the pre-eminent superiority of their situation. Cast your eyes over the map of the world, and point to that country which possesses so many natural blessings, as are enjoyed by Virginia—or to a single spot, in either of the hemispheres, which has been so peculiarly blessed, in position and advantages, as the city of Richmond This is saying a great deal, and yet it is not saying too much. An examination and decision, is challenged with that assurance of victory, which truth and fair comparison justify.

Before I take leave of this important and interesting subject, I think it my duty, to give my own opinion fully and clearly, concerning the right of voting upon the state's 3000 shares. I have no hesitation to acknowledge, that I think the power of voting which the law gives to the treasurer, is improper. There is no way in which it can be altogether defended. The operations of a bank ought to be as free as the commerce, and other dealings, by which it will be supported. The credit, and of course, the profits, and usefulness, will depend upon the universal consent and approbation of all the world. This cannot be expected, if more power is given to any man than his reasonable share, proportioned to his interest. Besides, it places the individual, who may have this great right of voting, in an unpleasant situation. If he favors one political party more than another, he may be thereby accused, either of neglecting the interests and promotion of his friends, or acting against his own judgment, by voting for persons, because they adhere to the same political creed, who are not fit for the places. It is certainly a situation of delicacy and difficulty, wherein it will be impossible to give entire satisfaction.

Nor is this all. The treasurer, unless he be of the sternest principles, and most unyielding rectitude, unless he be alike incapable of the allurements of flattery, or the mischiefs of intrigue; unless he be a man, who would, if necessary, jeopardize his own election, rather than vote against his conscience, will be often pushed to extremities. The bold, shameless importunity of *some*, and the flattering persuasions of *others*, may find opportunities to make impressions. The legislature ought not to create such perplexities, and even if there were none, they ought not to impose additional duties upon one of their officers without additional rewards. The office of treasurer ought to be honorable and not burthensome; it ought to be shielded, alike from the wickedness of calumny, and from the dangers of intrigue.

There are many people, who pretend to believe, that the alteration of the law, which gives the power to the treasurer, was a predetermined plan, formed in secret, and kept back until the proper moment for introducing it. This is a mistake. The distant readers will perhaps be pleased to know what the facts are. I will briefly unfold them.

At the session before the last, a bill passed in the lower house, to which there were but few objections. It failed in the senate by a single vote. It was discovered, at the early part of the session, that there was a great majority in both houses for establishing a bank, and the friends of the institution took it for granted, that a law would be passed. The members from Norfolk, Richmond and Henrico, took the lead in the house of delegates. It was understood that they were all friends to it; but by some strange fatality, it was neglected from day to day, until the last week of the session. In the mean time, several of the warmest friends in the senate, went home; so that it put it in the power of those, who were opposed to it, to model it to suit themselves. It also afforded room to those members of the lower house, who had been always enemies, to delay the passage, and to introduce certain alterations, which were obnoxious, even to the opponents of the senate. The real friends to the establishment of a bank, began to fear, that the bill would be lost altogether. The old and implacable enemies—those who had made speeches, and written letters, against *banking*, took advantage of these circumstances—endeavored to retain their popularity with their constituents, by whom they were directed to vote for a bank, and at the same time to defeat the bill by some of their contrivances.

The members of the senate, who introduced and advocated the treasurer's right of voting, saw, that the strength of the other party was gone, and that they could, either make it so bad, that no body would subscribe, or else compel the friends to vote against it. The writer of this attended to the debates in the senate upon the subject, and perceived, not only his inimical intention, but how completely the enemies had deceived themselves. The bill was returned to the house of delegates. Several of those, who had been its fathers and friends, being deluded with the erroneous idea that the *treasurer* would have an absolute controul over the bank, voted against it. This happened a day or two preceding the adjournment. So that, by delays—by absences, and by such facts as I have stated, it was a matter of great satisfaction to the real friends, that the law passed, with only a single important objection and that too of such a description, that the next assembly, perhaps during the first week of the session, may rectify it. If the members of the senate, who were absent, would have opposed the power which is given to the treasurer, so they will, if the power is improperly given, relinquish it, and leave the operations of the stockholders and directors, to that freedom, which is suitable to the genius of our people, to the principles of our government, and to the rights and customs of all commercial institutions. If, however, I shall not succeed in this expectation; if it will be impossible to open the eyes, and illuminate the minds, of the next legislature, to act with justice to the subject, and of course, with usefulness to the agricultural and commercial interests of their country, and also, to establish their own honor, it will be wise and prudent to have patience, and to leave things to their course. Experience, after a while, will lead to reflection, and that is wisdom; in the mean time, the bank will go on. A common interest will induce the stockholders to confederate with, or oppose the treasurer, according to the propriety or impropriety of his conduct. Mean while, we shall enjoy the advantages of the institution; and if the profits are less than they would otherwise be, it will be some consolation to say, that it proceeds from the *injustice of the legislature*. But even supposing, that the law will remain precisely as it is, it will naturally bring every man to this question—THE BANK, AS IT IS—OR NO BANK. The question to the the legislators will be always—THE BANK AS IT IS—OR A BANK UPON LIBERAL AND JUST PRINCIPLES.

Guided, as I think I have been, by the emanations of truth, and marching under the banners of public justice, I can look back with that conscious pride, which allows me to bid defiance to opposition—to contradiction—nay, even to calumny. I have been, if not an able, at least, an honest advocate for an important public institution. I have attempted to rouse my slumbering and deluded countrymen, to the exercise of their natural senses and rights—to the enjoyment of their own labors—to the employment of their own capitals—and no longer to remain passive and servile dependants upon those who have deceived them for the purposes of speculation or self-aggrandizement.

In these publications, I have discharged a thankless unprofitable office. From those who will be benefitted, I expect nothing. From some of those who will be disappointed, I foresee malignity, calumny, enmity, and, perhaps, revenge. Although the duty was altogether voluntary, it has not been discharged with less fidelity on that account. No personal apologies are necessary, because no individual has been offended. There is nothing to retract, because I have written truths, which carry with them the means of their own establishment and confirmation.

Yes, fellow-citizens, all that I have written, is true. Further details might be given. You have been long blindly misled by a system of the most unaccountable error, originating in the mad deliriums of enthusiastic theorists—who, among other faults, have affected to believe, that some of our most useful citizens were the enemies of the country—have pointed the finger of scorn and indignation against those enterprising merchants, who, procuring for us the luxuries, conveniencies and necessaries of life, from other countries, have received in return the surplus of our farms.

Again I say, fellow-citizens, stand erect! Assert the enjoyment of your pre-eminent advantages. Unite in associations like the proposed bank, and in companies such as I have described. Excite industry, enterprize, integrity, candor and confidence in one another. Establish and invigorate the proposed bank, and as many more as the increasing commerce and prosperity of our country may authorise; and shew that you will, hereafter, as far surpass your neighbors in wisdom and prudence, as you do in the rich products of your soil.

People of Virginia! you have been heretofore like a man in chains. It was in vain to command him to go forward, because he was withheld by a power stronger than his own. It was in vain to ask him to stand erect, because the burthens were superior to his strength. It was in vain to say, there are benefits and blessings within a few paces, because the chain, when lengthened, still restrains him from the enjoyment. You have passed through a long night of error. The morning dawns with benignity and brightness. Your eyes are open. You are awake. The chains of delusion are broken to pieces. The fetters of deception have fallen off; and the question which occurs is, whether you will advance and enjoy all the benefits of your situation, or return again to error—to want, and to ignominious and precarious dependance.

CANDIDUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Davis—

My own affairs generally occupy so much of my time, as to leave little leisure, if I had the inclination, for newspaper scribbling. The short address published in your paper of the 15th inst. on the suject of the state bank, was the production of a vacant hour, and was dictated not by a desire of acquiring literary fame, but by a wish to induce those to whom it was particularly addressed, to conduct with firmness and consistency—I find, however, that it has attracted the attention of the mammoth of newspaper writers, who promises to honor it with his notice, after he has *done off* the citizen of Petersburg. If he intends another edition of *Fair Play*, the Lord have mercy on my poor little bit of an essay. An author who never aspired at a composition of greater dignity than a mercantile letter, beginning, "Enclosed you have a bill of lading, &c. &c." may well tremble when his works are to be reviewed by so redoubtable a critic. The gentleman who is about to honor me with his notice, is said to be the author of some series of essays, under the signatures of *Federalist, Fair Play, Candidus*, &c. &c. With so long winded an antagonist, I should have little chance of success. The very few leisure moments I can spare from the duties of the counting-house, would scarcely allow me an opportunity of reading his very *lengthy* numbers, without attempting an answer; I therefore give notice, if *this*, which is to go by a private opportunity, gets to hand in time, that I have no intention of entering the lists. This patriotic writer, who has long devoted his time and his talents to the service of his country, has modestly undertaken to declare what are the motives by which those who disapprove of the state bank, as the law stands, are influenced. *Candidus*, however, must excuse me for saying that he has evinced no small share of arrogance, in thus venturing to insult so numerous and respectable a portion of citizens, as do not approve of the bank bill in its present shape.—He must have observed that with very few exceptions, the great body of our citizens, and the merchants particularly express in pointed terms, their *regret* that the bill is so exceptionable. They (the merchants) are generally best acquainted with the principles of banking, and best qualified to judge on the subject. They are most interested in the establishment of a bank. They principally are the men who will trade with it, and who will be most affected by its operations.—If then they think the principles of the bill impolitic and unjust, if they viewed it as an *engine* which might and probably would be used for their oppression, if they disapproved of it for any cause whatsoever, as citizens and as men, have they not a right, without meriting the name of *conspirators*, openly to express that disapprobation? When were the people of Virginia before told that they had not the right of censuring any law passed by the legislature? A vast majority of those who have thought on the subject at all, join in *censuring* the *principles* of the bill—some indeed view the objections in a stronger light than others, but even those most desirous that the bank should go into operation, acknowledge its *inequality* and *injustice*. Candidus himself has assisted in the general censure; read his own words near the conclusion of his 11th number:—"It is certainly unfortunate when every question which relates to "the public welfare, is tried by the probable consequences "which may happen to the leaders of the contending "factions. If this was not the case, *the law for the establishment of the bank, would not have contained some features which are so much opposed. The authors of it would have weighed the several clauses with candour. They would have endeavored to make it an institution of profit and usefulness, and not an engine of faction.*" Can words convey a stronger censure? If instead of an institution of profit and usefulness, "*it is an engine of faction,*" with what face can Candidus recommend it to the support of his fellow-citizens? If this is an evidence of his patriotism, from such patriots good lord deliver us! but to proceed—

The writer tells us that amendments to the bill may be obtained at some future session of the assembly—and because there is a bare possibility, that a future legislature may possess a sufficient sense of *equity* and *justice*, we should not withhold our aid, but *assist* in erecting this "*engine of faction*"—strange reasoning truly! But what reason have we to expect that any amendment will be obtained? Men will be men, place them in any station.—Parties and factions will exist in our country; and as popular opinion changes, these factions or parties will alternately acquire the ascendency. The party in office will never willingly relinquish that power which their opponents possessed, of governing the bank, and the *influence* which it will thence derive over the mercantile and monied interest of the state—a power so eagerly acquired, will be *tenaciously retained*. In a former number, Candidus thinks it uncharitable to conclude that the state of Virginia would exercise that power which the bill vests in the treasurer, for the attainment of party purposes; the bank would be conducted on liberal principles: this is *reasoning* from what *ought to be done*; not from what has been done. In addition to those measures adopted by the legislature for the furtherence of party interest, which were enumerated in my former essay, I will adduce but one more example, which in my opinion, is directly in point. I mean the alteration made in the charter of the city of Richmond. One would suppose that in the local government of a town like Richmond, there could be but little room for the operation of party politics. The Common Hall is elected merely for the purpose of regulating the police and concerns of the city, and let those regulations be of what kind soever, they could in reason have little influence or connexion with the political parties which divide our country. Yet the legislature did interfere, and altered the charter, to insure the election of men whose political complexion was the same with the predominant party of its own.—And the honorable executive council in executing the law, took care that its intention should not be *frustrated*. The committe appointed to lay off the wards, was such a one as was to be expected from such an executive; and the allotment of the wardships, such a one as was expected from such a committee. This is a transaction with which the citizens of Richmond are perfectly acquainted, and it needs no comment. Here then we see that even in the election of men, whose power (exclusive of the ordinary local duties of magistrates, to which a part are appointed) extends little farther than to improve the streets of a town; this intolerent and persecuting party, are determined that their political opponents shall have no participation. Is it not then absurd to suppose that they will admit a participation in the government of an institution, where influence may be felt through every part of the state?

Candidus denounces as conspirators all those who do not assist in the establishment of the state bank, with all its imperfections, (to give it no worse an epithet)—Let me ask that writer what he means by a conspiracy? What are the secret schemes which having failed, has occasioned a resort to bolder measures? Does an open and manly disapprobation of an institution formed on principles of *faction*, inequality and injustice, merit the name of a conspiracy? Are those to be stigmatized as conspirators, who viewing in the proposed bank, an "engine of faction," (and consequently an *engine* of *oppression*) shall express their intention to stand aloof, with a hope that if it is not now put into operation, the next legislature will see the necessity and propriety of framing a law, on *principles of justice*; what principles then, of law or morality, can be adduced, which forbids those who disapprove the principles of the bill, to withhold their aid, by declining to subscribe to the institution? I cannot say whether the conclusion of the *Card to Mercator*, ought to excite most contempt or displeasure.—For punctuality and honor, I have always understood, the merchants of Richmond, and generally of Virginia, are equal to any set of men in the United States. If they have made any purchases from the planters or farmers, on credit, they will of course pay when the money becomes due; and it is much to be wished, that the planters, and many others, were equally punctual in paying their debts. It is farcical, however, to hear such writers preaching to the merchants, *on the moral obligations of complying with their engagements.*

MERCATOR.

Hampton, 23d April, 1804.

ARREST OF MOREAU, &c.

The following particulars of this affair are given in a letter, dated Paris, Feb. 20, in a Hamburgh paper:—

"Gen. Moreau has been transferred from the Abbey to the Temple, where nobody is allowed admittance to him. Even his wife has not been permitted to see him. When Gen. Moncey, inspector of Gen d'armerie, at the head of fifty troopers, met him on the road from Grosbois to Paris, he stopped the coachman, went into the carriage, and told him that he was extremely sorry for the task imposed on him, but that he had orders to arrest him, and carry him to the Abbey. Moreau, without giving an answer, thrust his head out at the window, and called to the coachman, 'Drive to the Abbey.'

"The coachman leaped from the box, and coming to the door, said, 'General, let who will drive you to the Abbey, I won't.' On which one of the the troopers took his place.

"Madame Moreau is pregnant; but the reports that she had miscarried, that she had fallen down and hurt herself severely, on hearing of the arrest of her husband, are unfounded. It is said Bonaparte is infinitely affected at Moreau being involved in this business. It was long ere he would believe any thing against Moreau. Madame Bonaparte, it is likewise said, is much touched, and has repeatedly declared that she would give every thing she has in the world if Moreau should be found innocent.

"It is said, one of the causes of difference between Pichegru and Moreau, was, that the latter refused to act directly for Louis XVIII. Others say, but without sufficient authority, that a letter of Moreau exists, in which he says, 'I will not murder Bonaparte; the plan must be pure; I must see what I have to do.'

"It is said that Moreau has been examined by the Grand Judge, in presence of the First Consul. Moreau denied all the charges brought against him, and particularly insisted on the improbability of his being connected with Pichegru, whom he had formerly denounced.

"It is said that Augereau played some part on this occasion. He suddenly came to Paris from Brest, and spent four hours in conference with the First Consul, at Malmaison.

"Madame De Damas, it is said, has been arrested; and likewise Gen. Delmas.

"A person of the name of Roland was arrested at the opera, and carried before the Counsellor of State. Real asked him if he knew why he was arrested. He answered no.—He was asked if he had not lately lodged in his house certain suspicious persons. He admitted that Pichegru had lately paid him a visit, and that he had entertained him as an old friend. He at first denied that he lent Pichegru his carriage to visit Moreau; but on being told that his coachman had confessed, he admitted it.—He said, however, that Pichegru used to take a *fiacre* daily, and drive to St. Magdalen's church, in the neighbourhood of which Moreau lived. He then went on foot to Moreau's in the Rue d'Anjou, and returned to the *fiacre*.

"As Roland thought every thing discovered, he told all he knew. Among other things, he said that Pichegru was much dissatisfied with Moreau, who had written him that every thing was ready for a *coup de main*—that he had a great party in the army, the senate, and legislative body. When he arrived, however, he found no party, and nothing prepared.

"Madame De Damas, it is said, has been liberated on the application of Madame Bonaparte."

It is reported, that, the Spanish Ambassador and our Government are so much at variance, that the latter has been induced to address the Court of Spain, desiring the recall of the Marquis.

It is also said, that some dissatisfaction exists among the members of the Government: and that two or three resignations may be expected.—We do not vouch for the correctness of these reports.

Phil. Gaz.

Our intelligence from London, by the ship Hero from Bristol, reaches to the evening of the 15th March, one day later than our former advices; but excepting the rumour of a War with Spain, nothing important had occurred.

The Hero left Bristol on the 20th.

Captain Pinkham informs that the British had destroyed, captured, sunk, or drove ashore, a considerable number of gunboats, belonging to the French flotilla at Boulogne.

The subsequent articles comprize whatever is interesting in the London Paper of the 15th.

The London "Courier" of the 15th ult. (which has just been put into our hands by a commercial friend) contains the following articles:

"PICHEGRU had attempted to elude discovery by using crutches. It is said, too, in some Dutch papers which have been received to the 10th, that he had been a considerable time in the Thuilleries before his arrest. To a question respecting the cause of his having quitted England, he replied that he left it to call General Moreau to account for his conduct towards him, Moreau having denounced him to the Directory. Being further pressed as to his having seen Moreau, he is said to have answered, "After what has passed between us, we cannot see each other but sword in hand."

"It is understood that Moreau is to be tried before a criminal court, consisting of six judges; and that he is not to be allowed the benefit of a trial by jury.

"The firing heard at Deal and Dover two or three days ago, did not, it is now said, proceed from our cruisers, but from the enemy, who were exercising their motars, gun-batteries and flotilla.—Their boats and vessels have made no movements indicatory of an intention to put to sea.

"The embargo, which has just been taken off, did not extend to every port. No embargo took place either at Leith, Hull, or Newcastle."

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—Pichegru was arrested yesterday morning in the street *Cabanais*: he had slept the preceding night in *rue Vivienne*. Some days before, he was near the Pantheon; he changed his lodgings frequently. Several of these places of abode cost him from 10 to 15,000 francs. Six *gens d'armes* and an agent of police, entered his room so unexpectedly, that he had no time to make use of the pistols or the dagger which lay on the table: he endeavored, however, to defend himself, and wrestled with the *gens d'armes* for a quarter of an hour. He tried to excite their compassion for his fate; but one of them replied (according to the Official Journal) "Go, we know you no longer—you arrived loaded with English gold—you have become the hired assassin of the English; he that betrays his country, ceases to be a Frenchman."

ST. OMERS, Feb. 16.—Artillery field equipage, and warlike stores for more than 150,000 men, are now in readiness, and every thing may be in motion in less than 48 hours. The camp at Dunkirk has been reinforced with 8,000 men. Every thing appears to indicate that the expedition against England will take place in the course of next month. Towards the end of February, Bonaparte is expected at Boulogne, where Gen. Soult has this day reviewed the troops. A guard of honor is in readiness at Arras for the reception of Bonaparte. Two ships of the line, of 74 guns, are now building at Antwerp.

HAGUE, Feb. 18.—General Victor will have the command of the troops which from our republic are destined to act against England, and which compose the right wing of the expedition. The troops at Bruges will form the centre, and those at Boulogne the left wing. In the beginning of next month our troops in the Texel, as those at Flushing, will be in readiness.---It is therefore expected that before the middle of next month the expedition will put to sea.

GOTTENBURGH, March 7.—It is reported here, that there are four Dutch armed ships at Bergin in Norway, full of troops, said to be the Flotis, has anchored in the same harbor.

YARMOUTH, *March* 14.

Yesterday a great deal of firing was heard here from the South East, which has continued great part of the day; it it supposed that an attack has been made by Sir Sidney Smith an the gun boats in Flushing.

LONDON, *March* 15.

BULLETIN—"His Majesty advances in recovery." *(Signed as usual)*

WAR WITH SPAIN.—It is reported in the political circles at the west end of the town that this event is at no great distance. Indeed we have been confidently assured that Letters of Marque and Reprisal are now preparing to be issued against the ships and vessels belonging to that power.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Admiral Sir James Sumarez, dated Jersey, the 9th inst. the fleet all well.

Price of Stocks at 1 o'clock this day: Consols for money 56 3-4, 7-8, ditto for account 57 1-4—Old 5 per cent 89 1-4.

The Lords Commissioners of Apppeals yesterday ordered further proof to be made within 9 months of the Danish ship Mandenfels, captured on her voyage from Philadelphia to Amsterdam on the 13th of June, 1800. In the case of the Sally, Campbell master, two distinct claims were given; one in behalf of William Gibson, merchant, in Charleston, for the ship and part of the cargo; the other in behalf of Messrs. Jonston & Co. of New-York for the remainder. Their lordships restored the ship, and that part of the cargo claimed by Mr. Gibson, and condemned the captors in the cost of the appeal; but directed farther proof of the national character and residence of the several persons composing the firm of Messrs. Robert Johnston & Co. of New-York.

The royal assent was, last night given by commission, to several bills in the house of lords.

LONDON, March 10.—There was yesterday a report that the French had gained possession of Elsineur. We made the most particular inquiries as to the source of this information, but we could trace it to no authentic quarter. That an alarm has subsisted for some time of the hostile designs of the chief consul against Denmark, is certain; and this has naturally been heightened by the circumstance of the embargo laid on all vessels desined to the North seas; but we suspect that the rumour is unfounded, tho' it is certain that all the letters from Holland, as well as Hamburgh, have countenanced the apprehension. The fact is irreconcileable with any notion of true policy on the part of the chief consul, as an attack upon Denmark would necessarily force the emperor of Russia to take a part in the war against France.

The embargo on all vessels destined to the ports in the Baltic, &c. was yesterday extended to all the vessels clearing out for Ireland. What can be the object of this measure? Is there a serious dread of British property falling into the hands of the enemy, that an interdict is put upon all trade with the countries which are likely to be over-run? If the danger be indeed so imminent, it is fit that the most vigorous steps should be taken for our protection; and we lament to see that in a moment like the present, the attention of our ministers seems to be occupied with measures so curious and futile as the present.

Whatever foundation there may be in truth for the alarm of an attack upon Denmark, and the capture of the town of Elsineur, it had the effect yesterday towards the close of the market, of sinking the funds about a half per cent.

Last night we received the Moniteurs, with other Paris Journals down to the 26th. They contain nothing but addresses to the consul on the late real or pretended conspiracy. Addresses have been presented by the different corps of infantry, cavalry, artillery, &c. in the different camps on the coast, in which one sentiment and one stile of expression prevails, and it is attachment to the person of the chief consul as the very genius of France. The bishops too, have issued holy exhortations to their flocks, in which the duty of passive obedience is carefully inculcated, and the supposed treason of Moreau consigned to eternal, as well as temporal animadversion. Indeed, no pains are spared to excite universal odium against the late attempt, and Moreau, its pretended author.

Yesterday we received different acts of Paris papers to the 26th ult. and Dutch Journals to the 3d instant.

Addresses are pouring in upon the first consul from all quarters, to congratulate him and France on his late escape; to call upon his justice for the immediate and severe punishment of those who conspire against him; & to animate the public vengeance against England as the source of those plots which have threatened the happiness of France.

In the addresses from the armies of St. Omers and Compiegne, are the following passages:—

"Haste, citizen consul, to accomplish our wishes by a prompt and severe act of justice, which will terrify the monsters who dare to menace France with the greatest of all possible misfortunes, by lifting up their sacrilegious hands against your august person."

"The genius of France and your good star, have again preserved you from the poignards of assassins, for which we return thanks to that God who protects the republic. The details of the abominable plot which threatened your days, have astonished us in the midst of those camps where we are sharpening our noble arms against England. Vengeance is our rallying cry! Vengeance, which shall be executed by our bayonets against the attrocious and dark designs of the British government."

Such are the means very evidently employed to irritate the nation and the army against Moreau, and to prepare them for his becoming the victim of consular jealousy and hatred.

The invasion of this country appears to be considered in Holland as a forlorn hope, as the accounts from thence state, that the Dutch officers who had been requested to take commands in the flotilla at Flushing refused to accept of the appointment.

The circumstance, which we yesterday announced, of the royal assent being to be given this day to certain bills, and the manly declaration of the lord chancellor, must set at rest all doubts, if indeed any were entertained, on this delicate and important subject.

We had yesterday another series of the French papers, up to the 26th ult. but they contain nothing which has not been anticipated. There has not been any thing transpired in this country which can lead to a decision as to the fate of Moreau.—The progressive feelings of the first consul, respecting this general, advancing from respect to coldness, and from colness to hatred, we have already stated.—When Moreau made his famous retreat in 1800, Bonaparte received him with open arms and presented him with a brace of pistols inlaid with diamonds, declaring at the same time, that they did not equal the number or brilliancy of his exploits. It was only when he returned from the victory at Hohenlinden, that the usurper felt "a rival near the throne." It was then that he was first received with that coldness which has since been followed up by every possible sympton of hate, marked with species of aggravation. The first consul detests Massena as much as he fears Moreau, and yet the former obtained an unexpected degree of promotion for no other purpose than that the latter should not be the general in chief on half pay. Some of the uniformed papers have said that Moreau was selected as a victim on account of his wealth. This is not, and cannot be true. When he wished to buy the estate of Grosbois, which was valued at 400,000 livres (about 16,000l. sterling) his mother-in-law lent the money, stating, at the same time, that the reputation of general Moreau was of itself a full security.

The report spread of the execution of Moreau and Pichegru is certainly not entitled to credit.—The Courier de Londres of last night says, that Massena and Carnot had also been arrested. This we are also inclined to disbelieve. These men and Moreau could never have acted on similar principles so as to subject themselves to the same accusation. It is indeed possible that the usurper, "in the alarm of fear," may confound both persons and principles. But if he goes on at this rate, if he proceeds to outrage so many attachments, and thereby to unite so many discordant opinions, we can only say, *c'en est fait de lui*, and only add, in plain English, "the sooner the better!"

We are still at a loss to account for the embargo which cuts us off from all communication with the northern ports.—Some accounts say, that it is occasioned by a large expedition which is on the eve of sailing. Others say, that the French have taken possession of Elsineur, and the ordinance has in view the safety of our merchant vessels. We know not what to say in the midst of such various conjectures. This business formed the buz of conversation yesterday in the house of commons. It was one which every person had heard, but which no one could explain.

The New Coalition.—We are slow in yielding our assent to a proceeding so preposterous, and to the amalgamation of things so discordant. We have resisted evidence on this subject, which on any other occasion would have borne with it a full conviction. We are, however, given to understand, from full authority, that an arrangement is to be made to-morrow, at a dinner given for the purpose by the earl of Carlisle. The marquis of Buckingham, lord Greenville, Mr. T. Greenville, Mr. Fox, Mr. Grey, and several other members of both houses to the number of forty, are to be present. The names of Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Erskine are not in the list which we have seen.—It will be for time to shew, whether, on this occasion, Mahomet went to the mountain, or the mountain came to Mahomet; or, in other words, whether the Greenville's and the Windham party have descended from their eminence of hauteur and inveteracy, in order to join Mr. Fox; or whether the latter has surrendered his opinions in part, in order to faciliate this unnatural junction. If it should appear that those parties, each preserving their own opinions, have only united for the temporary purpose of ejecting a minister, who has deserved so well of his country, the people at large will not hesitate to give to this coalition those epithets which it so richly deserves, but which for the present, we forbear to apply. Mr. Pitt's name, we should have stated, is not in the list which was yesterday circulated in the house of commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

March 7.

General TARLETON would offer a few observations, short, and temperate. The situation in which he had been placed in Ireland, enabled him to form an accurate judgment. He had been placed on the Irish staff in last spring, but he was not ordered to join till after the explosion of the rebellion on the 23d of July. He then lost no time in repairing to Ireland. On his arrival in Dublin, some days had elapsed, and the transaction of the 23d of July began to be viewed in different lights. He had opportunities of conversing with all parties, with the Military Officers, the Commander in Chief, the Chief Secretary, and the Officers of the Volunteers; and the general impression of all he had heard was, that the Government had been taken by surprise (*a cry of hear! hear! from* Mr. Fox.) If the House went into the inquiry, it would be found whether, in fact, it was so or not; but he confessed that was the impression made on him.—Here the Hon. General paid some very high compliments to Mr. Wickham, who, after his return to Ireland, subsequent to the 23d July, paid unremitting attention to the duties of his station, even to the great detriment of his health. From what had come out on the trials, which Mr. W. had directed in the best manner, he was convinced, with him, that Government had been surprised.—He would ask, if a powder mill had exploded at Charing-cross, and no measures had been taken taken by Sir R. Ford to obtain information about it, would not every one be surprised. The explosion in Patrick-street was as near to the Castle as Charing-cross was to that House, or to St. James's; and active inquiry might have been the means of preventing the insurrection and bloodshed of 23d July. With respect to the Hon. Officer (General Fox,) the intelligence had not reached him till it was too late.—Was it otherwise to be supposed that he would have put off the council of war, which he held in consequence to so late an hour, that one of the Officers who attended at it, was obliged to return back, the insurrection having already commenced, and the other found his safety in having a good pair of legs, which is useful to have on such occasions *(a laugh.)* and being acquainted with the byeways. The Noble Lord dwelt much on the strength of a garrison of 4000 men, and conceived the Bank to be particularly secure, from being placed between the royal barracks, and the 62d regiment. On speaking with the Col. of the 62d regiment, he had learned that the orders reached him so late, and from such a variety of quarrers, that he could collect only 16 men in any sufficient time. The same Officer informed him of the situation of a depot of powder, of which he informed Mr. Secretary Wickham, but that depot had not been discovered till after the rebellion, the ramifications of which were very extensive.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

ON Monday evening, May 7th, 1804, will be performed, the celebrated PLAY, called

ABAELLINO,

THE GREAT BANDIT.

To which will be added the FARCE of

The Wedding Day.

☞ *Doors to be opened at half past five, and performance to begin at half past six o'clock.*

M. & B. Myers,

(Next door to Messrs. Mitchell & Gairdner's)

Have received a handsome assortment of *FASHIONABLE GOODS*—

Amongst which, are some very elegant

Laced Muslins and Cambricks; 6-4 Cambrick Dimities; plain and figured India and Mull-mull Muslins; 7-8 Calicoes, 9-8 Chintzes, and printed Cambricks; white Thread and patinet laces; Lace Veils; Footings and Edgings; wide black Lace; Florence Silks, expressly adapted for Summer wear; Lustrings; Mantuas and Pelongs; white and colored extra Kid Silk, Lace and Picnic Gloves and Mitts; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Silk and Cotton Hose; Mens' Fine Shoes; a large supply of ladies spangled and plain Morocco and kid do. Gown and Bonnett Trimmings, &c. &c.

An assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

And hollow Glass Ware.—Also, French Cordials; Syrup Punch; Essence de Cologne, &c.—All of which, they are disposed to sell at very low prices for CASH.

May 4, 1804. ep2w

Richard Smyth,

FORMERLY OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he is now settled in New-York, in the

Wine, Liquor and Commission Line,

And offers his services to transact business at that place. He is ready to receive produce of every description, and to make liberal advances, either in cash or by procuring and forwarding such goods as may be required in return; as is now provided with *fire proof* Stores, Cellars and Vaults, in a very eligible situation in New-York, for sales and commission.

Richmond, May 4, 1804. tf

WHEREAS the extraordinary losses by Fire, which have taken place, particularly the late Fire at Norfolk, which is believed to have been more extensive and injurious than any one which has ever happened in America, and by the payment of which, and to comply with the acts of Incorporation of the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on Buildings of the State Virginia, it becomes necessary and expedient in the opinion of the Board of Directors of the said society, to replenish the Funds, and that a repartition among the whole of the persons insured, previous to the twenty-third day of February last, shall be made.—That the Members of the said Society should pay their Quotas agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly, and the Constitution, Rules and Regulations made in pursuance thereof. Each Individual whose property is insured as aforesaid, is hereby NOTIFIED and REQUIRED TO PAY each his respective QUOTA—that is, the sum of one hundred dollars on every hundred dollars of his premium and tax on his respective buildings, and in that ratio—or in other words, a full Quota; to wit; the sum as expressed in each policy; which payment is to be made to the Cashier General of the said society (Mr. William West) at Richmond, on or before the first day of August next,

The payment hereby required, when made, will reinstate the Funds again, according to the intention of the said acts and the principles of the institution; and it is no small consolation to say with truth that the society will thereby be enabled to meet any future accident as fully as if no loss had ever been sustained by it.

It is unnecessary to enlarge on the necessity of payment being made pointedly to the day. Prudence, justice and humanity, all calling loud for punctuality, particularly, when it is recollected that the act of incorporation has the following clause:—"Whosoever any person or persons shall neglect to pay such quotas, the assurance to him made, shall cease and discontinue from the day on which they become due, until paid."——In addition to which, compulsory means, may also be resorted to, which will be expensive to the insurers, and painful to the direction.

It is worthy the attention of all interested to recollect, that as the exact amount of every person's Quota, is stated in his policy, he can be at no loss to understand precisely the sum now called for by the present requisition.

WILLIAM FOUSHEE, President M. A. S.

Richmond, General Office of Assurance, April 23d, 1804.

Mutual Assurance against Fire on Buildings.

BY those who were opposed to this philanthropic institution, it has been held out, that if a large fire was to happen at Norfolk, it would ruin the members of the society. Now there has as great a fire as possibly could be expected, taken place; and including the several fires which have occurred in Berkeley, Frederick, Spotsylvania, Louisa, Prince George and Gloucester, still one quota, that is, one premium the same as paid on entering is sufficient to replenish the funds. This shews that what they advance is fallacious. Notwithstanding the enormous destruction at Norfolk, the society has funds enough to pay every one of the sufferers; and the quota which the members pay now, forms a complete fund to answer against future losses, which may insure them for many years to come, perhaps forever. As the insurance is increasing, the funds will be so strong, that great losses must happen indeed before another quota be necessary; the interest will be so considerable, that if in a few years no great losses happen, it will augment the funds rapidly, independent of the new insurances, which no doubt will be made.

The society has been extraordinary unfortunate; if all the houses in the state had been affected in the same ratio, it would be at the rate of upwards of 6,000 houses per annum in this state. Now as it is well known, that on an average throughout the state, hardly more than fifty builings per annum burn, this shews that this society has in the most extraordinary manner been afflicted; therefore it is reasonable to hope, that in future the losses will not be so great as they have been, but that they will be much less; as the system is now, and will be better understood, the insurance no doubt will keep increasing. It is devoutly to be wished that the people would rise en masse and insure all (which in time they will;) there being upwards of four hundred thousand buildings in this state, the contribution would then be a mere trifle, perhaps not more than ten or fifteen cents for each house per annum. On an average of years, hardly more than one out of every ten thousand houses yearly in this state is destroyed by fire; then so as the insurance increases, the funds augment as one to thirty three, and the risk increases only as one to ten thousand.

Some complain of paying a quota, but they ought to consider that we cannot always prevent fire, and that their own houses might have been included. Notwithstanding the enormous and extraordinary losses, I cannot see the great hardship complained of, when a man who owns a brick house in the country worth one thousand dollars, who entered in the beginning of the institution, paid on entering nine shillings per hundred dollars, then he has been insured going on nine years, of course at the rate of one shilling per hundred dollars a year; for the quota he paid, is or will only be absorbed by the fire which happened last February; when abroad it would have cost him upwards of fifty four shillings during that period. Then taking even the premium and Quota together makes it only three per cent. when abroad he would have paid 9 per centum; and how much more pleasing it is that we keep the money here, and succour our unfortunate fellow citizens. Considering the dreadful calamity which raged at Norfolk, where is the tender heart who would not cheerfully contribute to aid those unfortunate people, and the more so when by that contribution they do a charitable act, and secure at the same time their own property.

W. F. AST.

Richmond, April 24, 1804.

At a meeting of a majority of the Commissioners on the 4th May, to receive subscriptions in the city of Richmond for the Bank of Virginia.

Resolved, That the 'ten days' allowed for the keeping open the subscriptions, be understood to be ten days exclusive of Sunday.

Resolved, That the subscription book be opened in the court-room at the capitol, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, in the morning, and be kept open from 10 until 3 o'clock on each day.

Resolved, That any person subscribing for another, must produce written authority *directly* from the person, for whose use the subscription shall be made, which authority will be filed away by the commissioners.

By order of the Meeting.

E. CARRINGTON,
Chairman of the Board of Commissioners at Richmond.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ship *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general assortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the season, which they are disposed to sell on moderate terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or, to *punctual customers*, on the usual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to store FLOUR, &c. those who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are assured, that their endeavours will be used to give general, satisfaction, and their charge for storage, &c. will be reasonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

The business heretofore carried on under the firm of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. in this place, will from the first of April next be conducted under that of POLLOK, TREDWAY & Co.

Manchester, March 28, 1804.

The Broad-Rock Jockey Club Races

WILL commence on Tuesday the 8th day of May, and will continue four days. The first day the Jockey Club Purse of 400 dollars, 4 mile heats; 2d day, the Proprietor of the Field's Purse of 200 dollars, 3 mile heats; the 3d day, the Jockey Club Cup of 100 dollars value, 2 mile heats, free for all ages; no person permitted to start for the Cup but members of the Club, and for their only benefit. The 4th day, a Sweepstakes for 4 years old Colts and Fillies, 2 mile heats—Entrance 100 dollars, half forfeit. The subscription to close on the 15th day of April; 4 subscribers, or no race. The weights and rules for these races are agreeably to the Richmond Jockey Club Rules—Weights as below.

Aged Horses,	133lbs.	
6 *years old,*	128	*Mares and Geldings allowed 3lbs.*
5 *years old,*	118	
4 *years old,*	106	
3 *years old,*	90	

The treasurer requests the members of the Club to be pointed in paying up their subscriptions on or before the day of running.

Thomas Cheatham, *Treasurer.*

☞ The members of the Club are requested to meet at the Broad-Rock Course the day preceding the Jockey Club Purse, at 4 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of making some regulations for the different days running.

March 29th, 1804.

Lost or Mislaid.

THE following Certificate of navy stock of the United States, standing on the books of John Hopkins, Esq. Commissioner of Loans, has been lost or mislaid, viz.

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 6 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars.

Which certificate is signed by John Hopkins, commissioner of loans, state of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any person who can give me information of the said certificate, shall be generously rewarded.

JAMES CURRIE.

Richmond, March 20, 1804.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by

GEORGE WATT.

Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the south of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be sold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the state of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

IT is proposed to be run for on Friday the 11th day of May next, being the 4th day of the Broad Rock Races, an elegant GELDING, price 300 dollars. free for any saddle nag, running mile heats with catches on each, entrance agreeable to the number of horses to start; 6 subscribers or no race. Subscription to close the evening of the second days race.

THE Subscribers having mutually agreed to separate and forever remain apart as man and wife, the public are thus requested to take notice, that the undersigned Rob't Campbell is not to be liable or in any manner responsible for any debt hereafter to be contracted by the undersigned Ann Campbell, or otherwise accountable for her conduct; it having been mutually agreed by articles of separation, that each of us, shall in future be and remain absolved from all ties of matrimony as fully, completely and effectually, as though they never had been solemnized, as far as the laws, usages and customs of the Commonwealth will admit of.

ROB'T CAMPBELL.
ANN CAMPBELL.

Teste,
JOHN WALKER.

Richmond, April 10, 1804.

For Sale,

A VERY valuable tract of *LAND*, in Frederick county, Virginia, bordering with rich low ground, on the Shenandoah river, just above Berry's Ferry.

This land may be purchased all together, or in small parcels from 50 to 250 acres. The terms of payment are, one fourth on the first of January next, when possession will be given; the remainder in three equal annual payments, to carry interest from that day: approved security will be required. Apply to the subscriber, who will be in Frederick, the months of May and October next—the intermediate time in Amherst county.

Thomas Massie.

March 19th, 1804. 3m.

THE Subscriber will receive until the 14th day of next month, at the public manufactory of arms,

PROPOSALS

for furnishing the commonwealth of Virginia, for the Cavalry thereof, Six Hundred pair of HOLSTERS, and Six Hundred SWORD BELTS.

He will also receive, until the above date, Proposals for erecting a HOUSE in the city of Richmond, for the preservation of public Ordnance.

JOHN CLAKE.

March 10th, 1804. t14May

(By Authority.)

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

To build an Academy in the city of Richmond.

				Dollars.
1	Prize—last drawn ticket, having a blank to its number,			20,000
1	do.			10,000
1	do.			5,000
5	do.	of 1,000	make	5,000
6	do.	of 500	——	3,000
10	do.	of 200	——	2,000
20	do.	of 100	——	2,000
100	do.	of 50	——	5,000
250	do.	of 30	——	7,500
420	do.	of 25	——	10,500
1,500	do.	of 20	——	30,000
3,000	do.	of 15	——	45,000
1	first drawn ticket after 1,000, having a blank to its number,			250
1	do.	after 2,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 3,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 4,000	do.	250
1	do.	after 5,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 6,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 8,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 10,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 12,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 13,000	do.	500
1	do.	after 14,000	do.	1,000
5,325	Prizes,			150,000
9,675	Blanks—not two to a Prize.			
15,000	Tickets at 10 Dollars each,			150,000

N. B.—Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery has been authorized by the Legislature of Virginia, for the laudable purpose of erecting a seminary of learning in or near the metropolis of this state. With this view it is contemplated to raise 20,000 dollars, and 2,500 dollars in addition, for defraying the expences attendant on drawing the Lottery. Citizens of the first respectability have been selected as trustees, and they have pledged themselves to use their utmost exertions to carry it into effect. The scheme has the advantage of giving to each adventurer, a chance for some very large prizes, whilst the proportion of prizes to blanks, is so great as to invite the friends of the invery tended institution to partake of the lottery, with little risk of their becoming losers. The treasurer of the state is to be appointed to receive the money for the tickets as they are sold, and to pay the amount of the prizes to the fortunate adventurers. It is believed that the above considerations will induce a rapid sale of tickets, and the drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number shall be sold to authorize it—which it is believed will be on the second Monday in December next.

Richmond, January 31, 1804. tf.

*** TICKETS to be had of Robert Pollard, Dr. John Brockenbrough, jun. Wm. Price, (Reg.) Samuel Pleasants, jun. and William Prichard.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plowshares & plow boards; cast coach phæton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 50 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays: nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to

JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.

March 24th, 1804. wtm.

P. S. Old Iron purceased by application as above.

TO BE SOLD

For Ready Money,

IN pursuance of a Deed of Trust, from David Ross, Esq. in order to raise the sum of 5974 dolls. 59 cents, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 12th of September, 1803, till payment—it being the balance due on the three first instalments of a debt due from the said David Ross to the trustees of James Dunlop, deceased, under a decree of the high court of chancery, and secured by deed of trust; the following LANDS, LOTS & TENEMENTS, or such part of them as may be necessary to raise the sum aforesaid, with the charges and expences of sale, an estate or plantation in Goochland, called COLES, containing by estimation, fifteen hundred acres, be the same more or less, lying on the waters of Byrd creek, and purchased by the said Ross of the representatives of James Cole, of William Cole, and of John Hughes, and adjoining the lands of Richard Adams and S. Richardson, according to its known boundaries as held by the said Ross. Also, an estate or plantation, all or the greater part of which is in the county of Fluvanna, known by the name of MOUNT PROSPECT—containing by estimation, twelve hundred acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of James Quarles and Joseph Haden. Also the following lots in the town of Columbia and county of Fluvanna, to wit: Lot, No. 63, on which the ware-house is built—lot, No. 75, on which is a store now or late in the occupation of J. Forbes—and lot, No. 74, now or late in the occupation of J. Strother.

The sale will take place at John Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia, on Saturday the 19th day of May next—and the lands and tenements aforesaid, will be set up in that order which shall appear best to suit the purchasers, and most beneficial to the parties interested.

John Wickham,
Benj. Mosby, } *Trustees.*
Geo. Greenhow,

Richmond, 17th April, 1804.

William M'Cay,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

Main-street—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has just received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and General assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold do. Also, an elegant assortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Maker's Tools and Materials, &c. He has likewise a few good CLOCKS for sale—all of which he offers to dispose of on as reasonable terms, for cash, as they can be purchased in any part of the United States.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with since his residence in this city.

*** CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the shortest notice.

Richmond, April 14th, 1804. ep8w.

The Public

ARE hereby informed, that the subscriber is prepared with an excellent SEINE, which will be employed the whole of this season, at the well known Shad and Herring Fishery at Varina, twelve miles below Richmond. The road that leads to this Fishery is plainer and better, than the road leading to any other Fishery on James river below this city. His prices for fish will be as follow; thirty-three shillings and four pence per hundred for Shad, or six pence a piece for a smaller quantity. For Herrings, twenty shillings per thousand. He will keep a regular supply of salt and barrels for the accommodation of those that may be disposed to purchase fish by the quantity.

Moses Bates.

Henrico, March 20th, 1804. tf.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the subscriber by Philip Taliaferro, dec. of the county of Gloucester, for the payment of certain debts therein specified, will be sold on Friday the 25th day of May next, for ready money, on the premises, an undivided three fourths of

A Tract of Land,

called Etrix Banks, the whole of which tract is four hundred acres, lying on York-River, in the county of Gloucester beautifully situated, subject to the claim of Mrs. E. Taliaferro.

WM. JONES, Trustee.

April 20, 1804.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Mr. Andrew Scott's of Chesterfield, about the first of November last, JIM, a Negro man I purchased of one of the legatees of the late Andrew Scott. Jim is a small fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty years of age, is well known in the neighbourhood of Messrs. James and Andrew Scott, where he was raised, and where he is frequently seen; has a wife in the same neighbourhood, the property of Mrs. Winfrey. The above reward will be paid by captain William Austin of Richmond, on the delivery of said slave in the Richmond jail, accompanied with Mr. James Scott's certificate, certifying the said slave to be the same I purchased of Mr. Thomas Scruggs.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Liberty, 8th *April,* 1804.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 1442 Acres of Land, lying on Roanoke River, in the county of Mecklenburg, and generally known by the name of the Occoneechee.

The uncommon fertility of this Tract of Land, and its advantageous situation, by which it is convenient to the improving navigation of the River, together with the liberal credit, on which it is to be sold, must make it a very important object to those who are inclined to purchase Lands. The quantity of low-grounds in the Occoneechee Island, which is separated from the main land by a small and narrow stream, is 364 Acres, and on the main-land adjoining, about 150 Acres, all of which is of excellent quality. By far the greater part of the remainder of the tract is very rich, being well adapted to the cultivation of tobacco, corn, wheat &c. A large proportion is in woods, and heavily timbered. The whole tract is at present divided into three tenements, leased to several tenants, whose leases will expire in three years from the first day of January next. The tenements are in a tolerably good state of improvement, and the rent amounts to 114l. per annum. The subscriber will sell the whole together, or either of those tenements separately, as may best suit the purchasers. The terms of sale are one sixth part of the money to be paid on the first day of January next, and the balance in five equal annual payments, bonds and good security being given, and the punctuality of payment ensured by deeds of trust on the land. On the Occoneechee Island, and at the end of Baker's Island, opposite to it, are two fisheries, belonging to the subscriber, and to be sold with the land, which have been accounted the best on the River, and with the labour of a few hands a short time, might now be made valuable. A farther description of this land and its improvements is supposed to be unnecessary, as persons desirous of purchasing will naturally chuse to view it, and judge for themselves.

If the whole tract, or any of the tenements should not be disposed of by private contract before the 17th day of September next, it will be sold on that day, being the 3d Monday in the month, if fair, if not, on the next fair day, at the store of Wm. Birchett, & Co. adjacent to the premises, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the terms above mentioned. An accurate plot of the land will be shewn, and unquestionable titles made to the purchasers by

WM. MUNFORD

Richland, Mecklenburg County, April 11th, 1804. tf.

TO BE LET,

On building leases, three beautiful, airy and elevated situations for Dwelling Houses. To any gentleman in the mercantile line, or other occupation, who wishes a pleasant and agreeable residence for his family, either of these lots would be truly desirable, as they are contiguous to the scene of active business, while they are at the same time removed from the dust and noise of the city. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.

April 23, 1804.

☞ An experienced, sober and attentive GARDENER will hear of an advantageous situation, on application as above.—None of opposite character need apply.

Blank Bonds

For sale at this office.

Valuable Lands for Sale,

In King and Queen county,

CONTAINING about two thousand acres, lying on Porepotank creek; and within two or three miles of York river. This land is well timbered and adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, &c. Any person, desirous of purchasing the whole or any part of the said tract, may know the terms by applying to Major James Baytop, or to the subscriber living in Gloucester county.

John Beverly Whiting.

April 17, 1804. 5tp

Advertisement.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 20th May next, at James Hazelgrove's tavern in the county of Hanover,

Two likely Negro Men,

on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security. The said Negroes are to be sold in compliance with a decree of Hanover court, bearing date the 22d day of February, 1804. Woodfin, &c against John A. Richardson, executor of John Richardson, dec.—by

The Commissioners.

April 24th, 1804.

For Sale,

That Valuable Estate,

Lying in the county of Gloucester, known by the name of

BOXLEY-HILL,

CONTAINING 774 acres, situated in the fertile neighbourhood of Cheese-cake, on the Piankatank. The improvements are a good Dwelling-House, (52 feet long) Kitchen, Dairy, Meat House, Stable, and Granary (46 feet long) with a ten foot Shed, and extensive Kitchen Garden well supplied with every thing useful in a family, and an excellent Apple and Peach Orchard of the most choice selections. The soil is of an excellent texture, and is particularly adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco. The site on which the house stands is acknowledged to be one of the most healthy situations in the lower country, and has all the advantages that can be derived from a situation not distant farther than one mile from the tide water.

Also for sale, a valuable Grist Mill, in the neighbourhood of Gloucester court-house, upon one of the best streams in the lower part of this state, with two pair of stones, and a bolting chest. I deem it unnecessary to particularise all the advantages of this Mill situation, as the person wishing to purchase, will view the premises.

Any person disposed to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

James Baytop.

Gloucester county, April 20, 1804. 4w

Ladies' Fashionable Wigs and Frizzetts,

MADE in the latest London and Paris fashions, in an elegant and superb style, by Mrs. McKinnon, from London.

Ladies in the country will be accommodated by writing their fancy, for any particular fashion or pattern, having always the latest fashions from Europe, by directing to her shop next door to the Swan Tavern, and opposite the store of Mr. McKim. Ladies who apply soon may be accommodated, as Mrs. McKinnon proposes but a short stay.

April 27th, 1804. 1m.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.

April 25th, 1804.

NOTICE,

To the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

WHEREAS, under the present act of incorporation of this company, the Directors do not conceive themselves at liberty to extend their insurances to Houses, Goods and Household Furniture, against FIRE, and believing it would be greatly to the benefit of the Company to make such insurances: The President and Directors of the said Marine Insurance Company have therefore determined to call a meeting of the said Stockholders, to be held on the second Tuesday in June next, at the Court House in Alexandria, to consider of a proposition then to be laid before them, of petitioning Congress at their next meeting, to engraft an additional clause on their present charter, authorising them to insure houses, household furniture and goods, wares and merchandize against Fire.

By Order of the President and Directors.

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

Insurance Office, April 24, 1804.

Form of a Power to Vote by Proxy.

I, ———, do hereby empower ———, for me and in my name, to attend a meeting of the Stockholders of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, to be held in Alexandria aforesaid, on the second Tuesday in June next, and for me, and in my name, to agree or disagree to the proposition of extending Insurance to houses, household furniture, and goods, wares, and merchandize, as shall appear most advisable.

To be be subscribed by two witnesses.

April 24. ep12J.

Stafford Gibbs,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed his shop one door above the City Hotel, where he intends carrying on the business in all its branches. He hopes by his strict attention, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, March 27, 1804. 12awtf.